

Differences Surfacing As U.S. Senators Seek Alternative on Budget

By Helen Dewar
and Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite claims of progress in White House negotiations with Congress on the budget, major problems have emerged in the two Senate committees that are taking the lead in trying to assemble an alternative to President Reagan's widely criticized budget for next year.

In the Senate Finance Committee, bipartisan opposition surfaced Thursday to creation of a new corporate minimum tax, a key element of both administration and congressional efforts to raise revenue.

And Sen. Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, declared his support for corporate tax-sale provisions under which one firm can sell its right to tax credits to another company, giving proponents of the controversial section of the 1981 tax bill an important ally.

In the Senate Budget Committee, several Republicans declared that Congress should not wait for Mr. Reagan to make tax and spending concessions.

But Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, repeated his party's warning that Mr. Reagan had to make the first move if Democrats were to sup-

Tokyo Protests U.S. Maneuvers On Iwo Jima

United Press International
TOKYO — Japanese officials objected Friday to U.S. plans for a military exercise on Iwo Jima, where 5,000 Americans and 20,000 Japanese died in a World War II battle.

Spokesmen for the 3d Marine Division based on Okinawa in southern Japan announced plans Thursday to land about 1,000 Marines on Iwo Jima May 4 to May 6 in helicopters and small craft from 7th Fleet vessels.

But officials of the Tokyo city government, which has jurisdiction over the island 700 miles southeast of the Japanese capital, immediately objected. "We ask this plan be given a careful consideration because of the island's special circumstance and the fact that there are many former residents planning to return," said Tokyo's deputy governor, Shinnichi Nomura.

Japanese officials noted that the remains of about 3,000 of the Japanese killed in the battle are still on two Jima.

U.S. Objects to Terms For North-South Talks

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A new attempt by the Third World to begin the long-stalled global talks aimed at shifting wealth from rich nations to poor has run into firm objections from the United States.

"It falls well short of what we had hoped for," Robert D. Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, said.

An issue is a political problem that has blocked the negotiations for 18 months: whether decision-making should rest with organizations controlled by industrial powers or with a one-nation, one-vote conference dominated by countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The latest effort to start the talks comes from the chairman of the Third World group, Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria. His resolution would convene a United Nations conference for global negotiations on May 3.

The United States, Britain and West Germany, backed in varying degrees by some other industrial nations, insist that the conference shall have no power over the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other institutions essentially controlled by developed countries.

'Not Enough Protection'

The Bedjaoui document, Mr. Hormats said, "does not provide adequate protection for the 'fora' — the UN term for specialized organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF."

The 10 Common Market countries, including Britain and West Germany, agreed, however, that the proposed draft was a positive step that came close to assuring

Panamanians Cheer U.S. Transfer Of Canal Zone Police and Courts

United Press International

PANAMA CITY — Thousands of Panamanians celebrated the formal transfer to Panama of judicial and law enforcement powers in the Canal Zone.

"They're really going," read a banner at a ceremony Thursday attended by President Aristedes Rojo, members of his Cabinet, many of the 40,000 Panamanian residents of the Canal Zone and other Panamanians. A crowd danced and cheered in front of the police station and court buildings in the Canal Zone town of Balboa on the Pacific Coast.

The official transfer Wednesday at the Foreign Relations Ministry erased a source of contention between the U.S. and Panamanian governments and was a further step toward ending U.S. control over the waterway and the Canal Zone, which are to be turned over to Panama entirely by 1999 under the Panama Canal treaties of 1977.

The U.S. special police force in the zone will be disbanded and Panamanian police and courts will be able to arrest and try U.S. and Panamanian residents of the zone, except in certain civil cases covered by U.S. law under one of the 1977 treaties. About 30,750 Americans, including 9,366 military personnel, live in the Canal Zone.

Cuba's official news service said the transfer represented "a step to the real exercising of sovereignty and a blow against colonialism in the region."

Insecurity Haunts Elderly in U.S.

Poll Finds Them Comfortable but in Fear of Aid Cuts

By Barry Sussman
and Lawrence Meyer
Washington Post Service

port a compromise. "He's going to have to admit he has a problem," said Sen. Hollings.

These signs of potential trouble emerged as both White House and Senate Republican leadership sources and talk between congressional Democrats and the White House staff staff. In the Senate, A. Baker 3d, were going well and may produce enough of a consensus to break the budget deadlock by Easter. Democrats appeared less optimistic.

A Republican congressional source said the talks were pointing toward only modest budget reductions next year, which would mean that the fiscal 1983 deficit probably could not be kept under \$100 billion. The major emphasis would be on deficit reductions in future years, including making substantial cuts in benefit entitlement programs, the source said.

Work Set to Start

The Budget Committee served notice that it would begin work on the specifics of a budget resolution April 13, with most Republicans present at Thursday's meeting saying they wanted to proceed regardless of whether the White House was ready.

"I don't think we ought to wait for the president," said Sen. William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado.

"We could still be here waiting in July," said Sen. Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington.

Chairman Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, analyzing a half dozen alternative budget plans submitted by committee members, said the proposals generally provided for cuts in defense and entitlements programs and for increases in revenues "significantly more than the president has proposed."

The Finance Committee session was marked by attacks on the idea of raising taxes, signaling that it would be difficult to get a majority of the 20-member panel to vote for an increase in an election year.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, denounced the administration's proposal to significantly broaden the corporate minimum tax to raise \$7.1 billion in 1983 and 1984.

Sen. Bentsen contended that the proposal, which would hurt many of his state's oil and gas interests, would "take back 52 percent" of the corporate tax breaks enacted last year. The administration proposal would require corporations to pay at least a minimum amount of federal taxes based on a complex formula.

Trustees Say Social Security Fund Is Facing Bankruptcy Next Year

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Trustees of the \$210-billion Social Security system have declared that unless action is taken to strengthen financing, the old-age and disability funds will start running out of money to pay benefits in late 1983 and the Medicare trust fund will go broke between 1986 and 1991.

In their annual report, the trustees said the short-run outlook for the funds, which were already known to be in trouble last year, had deteriorated since then "because of continuing unfavorable economic conditions."

Commission Appointed

The trustees include the Secretaries of Treasury, Health and Human Services, and Labor. Their report Thursday underscored the serious problem facing President Reagan and Congress in finding ways to shore up the system, which provides benefits to 36 million

people and is the main source of income for two-thirds of the nation's elderly.

Last year, President Reagan proposed major cuts in benefits to strengthen the financial condition of the Social Security program, but spokesmen for the elderly and Congressional Democratic leaders, as well as many Republicans, raised a storm of protest.

The president, fearing the political impact, withdrew his proposal and appointed a bipartisan study commission that has been meeting for several months to try to fashion a solution.

The report makes clear that the problems facing the \$160-billion old-age and disability programs, which pay monthly cash benefits to retired or disabled workers and their dependents, are basically different in character from those facing Medicare.

Medicare's problems are aggravated by inflation in hospital costs, which are increasing far more rapidly than prices in the economy as a whole. Thus, according to the report, inpatient hospital costs for Medicare are expected to go up nearly 16 percent in 1982.

Although Medicare will have a handsome surplus for the next few years, continuing hospital cost inflation is projected to erode the hospital insurance trust fund so severely that, even under the most optimistic economic circumstances, it will start going bankrupt in 1991 — and as early as 1986 if the economy goes poorly — and never recover without further government action to increase financing or control costs.

The old-age and disability funds, taken as a unit, are in a different situation. The old-age fund is starting to run short of money because the economy performed so much worse than had been expected during the past five years, that funding action taken in 1977, which had been expected to put things completely right for a generation or more, proved inadequate.

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A Soviet Nuclear Edge?

"When I use a word," said Humpty Dumpty to Alice, "it means just what I choose it to mean — neither more nor less." This season's private word for public debate is "freeze."

Some mean freeze America's nuclear arms. Then ask the Russians to freeze, too. Some say let both countries freeze simultaneously, then negotiate reductions. The Kremlin says freeze in Europe. The most alarmed Americans say call the U.S. buildup a freeze; like President Reagan, what they really mean is build up fast and thus press the Russians to accept dramatic reductions down to levels that could then be frozen.

Mr. Reagan forswore the tricky word Wednesday night as he tried to raise the level of debate. But, having let the freeze movements run unanswered for so long, he gave a defensive response. It was too little, too late and disturbingly ambiguous.

Arguing against immediate freeze, Mr. Reagan became the first president to grant Moscow "a definite margin of superiority" — indeed, "a great edge" with which to "absorb our retaliatory blow and hit us again."

As laymen use language, that was misleading if not plain false. At most, as former Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently put it, some Soviet weapons are now "superior" in some respects while America's are better in other respects. But there persists a basic parity of power: Neither side can hope to knock out the other with a single blow; neither could attack without risking its own devastation. To call this Soviet "superiority" can only invite a quest for American "superiority." And that way lies madness.

What Mr. Reagan might have said, more accurately, is that some Soviet weapons, and perhaps some contemplated American weapons,

threaten the stability of mutual deterrence. If ever a large proportion of one side's missiles become, or even appear to become, vulnerable to a first strike, there arises the risk of a pre-emptive blow. The president foresees such vulnerability for America's land-based missiles, and even his costly buildup offers no remedy.

But instability is not synonymous with inferiority. The need for stability argues against a careless freeze. It also argues for seeking a collaborative, negotiated remedy.

Yet the Reagan team has stalled negotiations, to win time for a buildup that could scare the Russians into agreeing to reductions. Whatever merit that tactic may have had logically, it has backfired politically. Public alarm at home and abroad has forced the president to protest his desire for peace and to offer negotiating formulas that mainly counteract Soviet propaganda.

Has Mr. Reagan merely misplayed the peace issue, as his defensive remarks suggest? Or is he really persuaded, as other remarks imply, that nuclear "superiority" remains a meaningful concept? That he persists in this ambiguity raises the disturbing possibility that he has still not resolved the most critical debate in his administration.

Some of his strategists insist that "superiority" can be achieved and, perhaps even "frozen" into one-sided treaties. At least in theory they thus believe that nuclear war can be tolerably fought and survived. Their quest for superiority may never threaten the Russians, but it certainly threatens the concepts of stable parity that underlie all efforts at arms control. Until their zeal is put on ice, there can be no freeze.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Snag in El Salvador

The argument in favor of holding early elections in El Salvador was always that this would be democratic and thus produce certain political rewards. The attendant risk was always that, in conditions of war and turmoil, the "wrong man" would profit. Well, he did. Roberto d'Aubuisson, a retired officer whose name is synonymous with right-wing terror, organized a party that drew 27 percent of the vote and is now trying to form a five-party coalition of the right to take the action away from the centrist Christian Democrats, who got 41 percent. Second-day doubts are flooding many who, on the first day after the election, were celebrating the fine turnout and the blow the turnout dealt to the left's claims of broad support.

The doubts are not groundless. The prospect of the electoral resurgence of the feudal right is not just ironic but alarming. No such government could lead El Salvador to a place where most of its people clearly want to go or where the United States could or likely would accompany it. But it is too early, in our view, to throw in the towel. Washington cannot easily turn its back simply because the results may turn out to be displeasing.

What comes now is the play of politics. If the d'Aubuisson party is suspect, its would-be partners are variously less so. The Christian Democrats will be bargaining hard in

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sea Law: A Correction

The wish was parent to the thought in our editorial comment (IHT, April 2) on the bedeviled law of the sea. There has been some movement in stalled talks, and a bargain may yet be struck between the United States and Third World countries on sharing seabed riches. But our hosannas were at best premature and at worst wrong and ill-informed, obliging the American delegation to say as much in a correcting statement.

Not everyone has yet agreed, regrettably, on a pragmatic trade-off under which seabed mining contracts would be awarded. Nor has the United States agreed on how rules would be fixed for mining seabed nodules of manganese and other metals. And even if a deal

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

On the Reagan Press Conference

President Reagan is not exactly making a U-turn, because the substance of what he said on Wednesday night is compatible with what he said in the early days of his administration. But the change of emphasis is now so marked that it amounts to a radical new departure in the presentation of policy which must have some effect on substance if it is to remain credible.

There were always flaws in his thinking. He failed to appreciate that one of the imperatives of the nuclear age is to continue sincere efforts at dialogue with the Soviet

Union, no matter how meager the visible results. He managed to alarm [allies] with talk of limited war and the breakdown of those few tenuous understandings which previous administrations had reached with Moscow.

The transition from the rhetoric of the election campaign to the pragmatism of office has been uncertain, though better in substance than in atmospherics. But the organization of the White House is now being improved, and the opinion polls digest, so there is a good chance that Wednesday will turn out to have marked something more than a new line in public relations.

—From The Times (London).

April 3: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: A Nicaraguan Nightingale

WASHINGTON — Señora Zelaya, wife of the president of Nicaragua, has made herself the idol of the Nicaraguan army by her active service as head of the Red Cross. According to Mr. James Deirick, a mining engineer, who recently called at the State Department, Señora Zelaya rode 150 miles on muleback to the scene of battle and personally assisted in caring for the wounded of both the Honduran and the Nicaraguan armies. The people have always been devoted to her, but her popularity now is unprecedented. The capture of Port Livingston, Honduras, by the Nicaraguans is reported. The Hondurans, with about 100 reinforcements, made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the port.

1932: Capone Talked Too Much

WASHINGTON — How "Scarface" Al Capone, the much-hailed bad man, talked himself into an 11-year prison term for violation of income tax laws when government officials were prepared to let him off with two and a half years has been revealed by George Johnson, Chicago district attorney. Mr. Johnson described how he and his agents spent months checking scores of the gangster's bank accounts before uncovering sufficient evidence to go ahead with their case. "We were not sure whether we could convict him," Johnson confessed, "so we made a secret deal whereby he would get two years and a half if he would plead guilty. But Capone talked too much, and the court gave him 11 years."

Change in Moscow, Opportunity for Washington

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Soviet gestures for dialogue with China, which were expected as the first move of any new leadership group in the Kremlin, have already begun. Peaking has not responded directly, but it is making sharp noises at Washington, threatening to downgrade relations over the Taiwan arms sale issue.

All the clues point to movement in the power constellation. The focus now is Moscow. We do not know what is really going on in the Kremlin, but it is evident that the long-awaited power struggle for succession to Leonid Brezhnev is building pressures.

The strange period of Soviet power transfer is at hand. At the

moment, rumors from Moscow give special importance to the KGB chief, Yuri Andropov. This may be a deliberate attempt to coalesce opposition or support among non-Soviet Communists and even to elicit some Western response. In any case, it reflects current strains among rival factions roughly identified as the police, the Communist Party apparatus, and the military with their special industrial partners.

If the past is any guide, the Kremlin maneuvers can be taken as something on the level of American primaries, in which interest groups go through confrontation

and coalition before establishing a definite new authority. Even if a new leader were named soon, or a group of leaders, it would probably take a few years before a firm line of command is set.

Foreign relations, whether in terms of dealing with the United States or re-opening talks with China, are a factor of the inner struggle and more probably part of the jockeying for position than definitive decisions for the future.

Much has been said about the "window of vulnerability," which some claim will expose the United States to special danger in the next few years and until it achieves a higher level of nuclear power. But there is a strong argument to be made that we are approaching a window of opportunity when Kremlin policies are being reviewed and some shifts in direction are possible.

There have been only four leaders in the Soviet Union's 65 years of history, but a certain pattern of behavior has developed in the transfer of power. It is during these periods that a degree of retrenchment, of concession becomes possible while the successor concentrates on consolidating his power.

The second factor is that the binaries of a new generation of nerve gases, are particularly suitable for proliferation. They are formed of two chemical compounds, each comparatively easy to produce and with a toxicity only slightly higher than the pesticides commonly used in agriculture. They are loaded separately and do not mix until the shell or rocket has been fired; in a matter of seconds after firing, the mixing of the two components produces the deadly nerve gas.

No international treaty prohibits the manufacture and stockpiling of the two compounds; and no lethal nerve gas has been produced or stored, since the gas does not exist before firing. The appeal is clear for countries but still dare not to "go chemical" legally.

The specter of a superpower race in chemical weapons is a nightmare for European governments that know Europe is a potential theater for their use.

But, on one side, Moscow does nothing to reduce Western fears of a Soviet threat. On the other, the dimension of the U.S. chemical weapons program is impressive.

If Congress approves, the program will be fully under way in a few years. There is little time to reverse this trend — to stop a race between the major powers, and impose a ban on chemical weapons in the rest of the world.

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A Reshuffled America Is Forgetting Europe

By William Pfaff

LOS ANGELES — The notion Asian and Latin American influences are more important than the European today because they are direct. Spanish is spoken in Los Angeles as commonly as English. Vietnamese is heard. Koreans now are an important minority.

It is true not only in the West. Miami speaks Spanish (and Haitian Creole). Manhattan now markedly resembles a Third World city. Around 42nd Street and Vanderbilt and Lexington Avenues, where cacophonous street vendors crowd by the noble ruins of Grand Central Terminal, amid a jumble of sprung taxis and broken-backed buses, New York City could be Cairo, or old Havana.

Uninterested

It certainly is not Europe. Americans today are not only distant from Europe but puzzled by the problems of Western Europe, the need to defend Europe, and the Soviet role in Europe. They are the victims of strange notions about what the anti-nuclear movement signifies, and of how Europeans perceive the Soviet risk and their own security. Conservatives in the United States are convinced that the West European governments are hopelessly intimidated by Russia, unwilling to defend themselves. William Safire, the New York Times columnist, asks, "How important would the defense of a neutralist Europe be to the national security of the United States?" His answer: Not very.

He can say this because like so many others in the United States, he does not know very much about Europe; and, more important, because he is not interested to know.

Europe does not seem to have much to do with the things which Americans have on their minds these days. The Soviet Union, El Salvador, Cuba — these preoccupy Americans because they seem to pose threat to the United States.

Japan poses an economic and technological threat; Americans bridle at the thought of being surpassed by Japan. But this would instantly lapse if the threat lapsed. Europeans, on the other hand, are not threatening. They merely are allies.

The United States has always been a society wrapped up in its own concerns, and this is intensified today because of the velocity of social change in the country. That change sweeps Americans away from their European origins toward a future no one can yet imagine. The distance already traveled is suggested by what one historian has said of the U.S. Constitution — written by Europeans, Englishmen living overseas, and "based upon the philosophy of Hobbes and the religion of Calvin. It assumes that the natural state of mankind is a state of war, and that the carnal mind is at enmity with God."

In Southern California today — Latin, Asian, hedonist, materialist California — that sounds like language not from Europe but from the moon.

In which world are today's Americans more comfortable? The

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WASHINGTON — It was just a word change, so casual and offhand that it was probably noted by few of the millions watching President Reagan's prime-time press conference Wednesday evening. But for Republican Party candidates, it had an awful clang of doom.

When Reagan was winding up an answer about the recession, he said the signs indicated that "we are bottoming out and I believe we're safe in saying that we think there's going to be an upturn in the second half of the year."

The second half of the year? All through the winter the administration's position has been that recovery would begin in the second quarter of the year. That change of words is freighted with political gloom for Republicans.

It is a concession on the part of the always optimistic president that the recession which began last July will last at least a year before it begins to relax its grip on the country. It means that the "tragedy" of which Reagan spoke for the unemployed and for farmers, builders, merchants and small businessmen being pushed to the wall will be prolonged. When voters go to the polls in November, many will still be hurting.

For many more the pain will be a recent searing experience — particularly the jobless. The history of past recessions clearly suggests that retrenchment will lag behind the turnaround in sales and production. If the president is right in his forecast, the odds are good that unemployment will be at its peak level during the fall campaign.

Unfortunately, there is no reason to think he is erring on the side of caution. The leading indica-

tions of economic trends were down again in February for the 10th straight month.

What makes it worse for Republicans is that there is now almost nothing that can be done to alter the circumstances they will face in November.

Reagan at his press conference ruled out any consideration of emergency measures to stimulate the economy, saying such efforts in the past simply bought short-term relief at the cost of rising inflation. But even if he were inclined to try, the odds would be against any economic medicine being felt in the system before election day.

The only stimulus now in sight is the 10-percent tax cut due July 1. Washington hopes this boost to real income will trigger an upturn in spending that will signal and sustain a turnaround in the economy.

Whether the tax cut will overcome the drag of high interest rates is questionable. But even if it works, the recovery will probably be too late to reverse the gloomy prospects for Republicans.

Meanwhile, a Gallup Poll taken in February shows Republicans trailing the opposition in their handling of seven of eight major issues, the lone exception being national defense. Even the success on the inflation front, for which Reagan did some justifiable bragging, does not seem to be working to the benefit of his party. And when it comes to unemployment and the environment, the Republicans are miles in arrears.

No longer is there talk about Republican gains in November. The question is whether the losses can be held below the point that would make Reagan a lame-duck president two years early.

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Letters

First Served

Regarding "The Food Outlook Is Bad in Africa" (IHT, March 26): That one-third of the African peanut crop that is exported for European animal feed could benefit Africans as food. And using so much land to produce soybeans, wheat and corn for animal feed is an incredible waste of expensive protein and available land. Until we stop exploiting the Third World to support our wasteful habits, it will be unable to feed itself because it is too busy feeding our livestock.

JAMIE GIFFORD.

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Sp

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11): April 6, Vienna Philharmonic conductor Claudio Abbado, tenor Peter Kelen (Stravinsky, Berlioz). •Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90) — April 3: Robert Holl song recital, Konrad Richter piano (Schubert). April 2-4: Tonkunstlerorchester, Mihály Csárdi conductor (Haydn). April 3: April 4: Vienna Boys' Choir, Claudio Abbado conductor (Stravinsky, Berlioz). April 7: Regina Smendzinska piano (Brahms, Chopin). •Schauspielhaus (tel: 34.01.01) — April 3: "Puf" (Gems). •Statssoper (tel: 5324.2655) — April 4: "Parfum" April 6: "La Bohème" April 8: "The Magic Flute." •Volkoper (tel: 5324.2657) — April 4: "Die Fledermaus" April 5: "Kiss Me, Kate" April 6, 8: "La Vie Parisienne."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Center (tel: 65.87.951) — April 3: London Symphony Orchestra (Bernstein, Gershwin). April 5: Polish Chamber Orchestra. •Royal Opera House (tel: 63.41.11): April 4: Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich piano (Beethoven). To June 20: "Aftermath" France, New Images of Man 1945-54. •Dominion Theater (tel: 580.95.62) — Welsh National Opera: April 5: "La Forza del Destino" April 6: "The Force of Destiny" April 7: "I Puritani" April 8: "Fidelio." •The Haydn Gallery — To June 13: "In the Image of Man," Indian art. •London Coliseum — April 3: "La Bohème" April 7: "Mary Stuart" April 8: "Madam Butterfly." •Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — April 3: "The Four Seasons" (Vivaldi). April 4: "The Raka Orchestra, Homi Kanga director, violin (Mozart, Mendelssohn). April 5: Elzbieta Zajac-Wieland piano (Szymanowski, Chopin) April 9: London Choral Society, English Chamber Orchestra, Nicholas Cleobury conductor. •Royal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00) —

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

BORDEAUX, Entrepot, Laine — April 7: Jazz Connection, Trio Magnoni and Anthony Braxton. April 8: D.B.A., Doudou Goumard quartet and Charles Tolliver quartet. April 9: Cleo Granat, François Faure quartet and the Jazz Forum. •LONDON, The Canteen (tel: 405.65.98) — April 8-10: Edie (Lockjaw) Davis. •Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95) — April 4: The Spinners. •Odeon Hammersmith (tel: 748.40.81) — April 7: Elkie Brooks. •Wimbledon Theatre (tel: 632.52.11) — April 7: Folk Festival. — Frank Van Brakle

April 3, 5: "The Dream/Scenes de la Puff/Gloria" April 6-7: "The Sleeping Beauty" April 8-9: "Cavalleros/Pagliacci," James Coulon conductor. •Sadler's Wells Theater (tel: 837.16.72) — April 3-5: "The Gypsy Princess." •Theatre Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — April 7-23: "Modern Indian Artists." To June 6: "The Print Collection: A Selection." •STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Company (tel: 740.29.22.7) — April 10: "Much Ado About Nothing." •The Other Place (tel: 0789.29.22.7) — To June 5: "Arden of Faversham."

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Sharps and Flats

PARIS, Pavillon Gabriel — April 4: Wilson Pickett, Eddy Floyd, Percy Sledge and Sam and Dave. •New Morning (tel: 523.51.41) — April 2-3: Mingus Dynasty. April 6-7: Dexter Gordon Quartet. April 8-14: Milt Jackson quartet. •Bobino (tel: 322.74.84) — La Belle Epoque (tel: 296.33.33) — Every night: Nancy Holloway and Jose Villamor. •Hotel Meridien (tel: 758.12.30) — Every night through April 10: Clare Fischer. •Vienna, Club Jazzland (tel: 632.25.75) — April 7-10: Dick Wellstood. — Frank Van Brakle

(tel: 277.22.33) — To May 31: "William Klein." •Espace Cardin — To April 8: Cartier sculpture. •Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — To April 26: "17th-Century French Paintings in US Collections." •Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 297.27.10) — April 8-June 20: "17th-Century..." •Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 723.61.27) — April 10: "Five Modern Chinese Painters." To June 6: Fernand Léger and the Modern Spirit 1918-1930." •Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13) — To April 25: "Paris Merovingien," exhibition. •Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26), Exhibitions — To August: "The 16th century in Florence." •Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73) — To May 30: "American Impressionists." •Musée Rodin — To June 28: Sculptures of Robert Wlérick (tel: 518.58.73) — April 7-8: Orchestre de Paris, Pierre Boulez conductor, Daniel Barenboim piano (Bartók). •Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44) — April 3-10: "The Magic Flute" Maurice Béjart choreographer. •Musée du Louvre (tel: 20.20.20) — April 7-8: Karinhas Frank and Vladislav Markovic violin (Haydn, Mozart). April 9: Ensemble Intercontemporain, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Dallapiccola, Schnittke).

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The art market

Impressionism With an American Accent

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — America's relationship to the arts was long unusual because of a number of conflicting currents of ideas and social circumstances. There was a Puritan heritage that, on the whole, considered art an ethically dubious entity; then there was the populist trend that, roughly speaking, considered it a silly pastime of the idle classes. When art finally did make its appearance on a larger scale in American society, it was often viewed as a prerogative of the wealthy who wanted to do things the way wealthy people in Europe were doing them. American art consequently did not really have popular roots, and its development tended to mark a division between the country's deeper reality and those who actually enjoyed it — or, in the other half's view, wished to appear socially acceptable according to standards that America, in its principles, rejected.

This situation is not too difficult to perceive in the exhibition of American Impressionists at the Petit Palais to May 30. American art in the 19th century was still dependent on criteria and inventions that originated in Europe.

Christian Doremont, the Belgian poet and painter, once observed that standards of the French language are fixed in France, so that if a Belgian makes an innovation it is only bad French; whereas if French usage consecrates an indirect turn of phrase, then the Belgians who go on using the older and proper form are in fact speaking improperly. The American artist of the 19th century was in a similar situation regarding European art and even the landscape artists who painted the grandeur of nature on the American continent were still working in a spirit imported from the Old World.

This is also true of such Impressionists as William Merritt Chase (1849-1916), Childe Hassam (1859-1935), Maurice Prendergast (1858-1924) or Theodore Robinson (1852-1896), but the import of their work appears quite different from that of the French Impressionists, simply because it was received in different social and historical circumstances.

Viewed in Paris today, their work can appear on the whole not so strong as that of the originators of the movement, sometimes like fainter copies of something that was stated with more urgency by someone else. And then again one can come upon a painting that is alive and fresh (certain paintings by Frieseke, for instance, or Prendergast's "Watching the Boats") in which something of the vitality of the moment (even if it is a subdued vitality) is caught and communicated.

Equally striking is the difference between those artists who studied in France and then returned to America, and those who, like Mary Cassatt or John Singer Sargent, remained in Europe throughout their lives. Both of these have an ease and authority that appears superior to that of their compatriots in the same show.

Sargent was, of course, a society portraitist — and rightly so, for he had a singular eye for the theater of society. But he also painted for his pleasure, and a set of watercolors shown at the Petit Palais, while not exactly "impressionistic" are of real interest precisely for that reason. Sargent had his own idiom even when he was impressed by Monet's technique.



Detail from Mary Cassatt's "Young Woman in Black" (1883).

One might conclude, from such an observation, that the European cultural soil at that time contained nutritive elements a spiritual compost, that favored harder growths. The American Impressionists who returned to their own country were by no means rejected or misunderstood by the enlightened patrons of the day. Quite the opposite was true and they were well received and listened to. But in a sense, they had to provide their own compost.

Even more significantly, one may suppose, they identified with the cultural context to which they returned, and consequently with the unstated premises according to which art was to be considered acceptable and relevant.

In his short foreword to the catalog, S. Dillon Ripley interestingly describes their essential traits as "idealism in subject matter and vision, and naturalism in style and technique."

He goes on to refer to their origins, most of them coming from puritan New England stock, which contributed to their natural reserve and their distaste for any excess. This is, of course, quite different from the sensuality of a Monet, say, or the uncalculated provocation of a Manet, and it marks the limits with which the artists themselves had to come to terms.

Finally, the appearance of Impressionism in America could only have a different meaning from its appearance in France because it was a response to a different situation. French Impressionism was one more step away from the pomposities of academic art, its literary subject matter and taste for historical pieces, and so a step nearer to nature as subject of art.

In America, where the treatment of nature had been principally an admiring synthesis of

the grandiose scenery of a world untamed, Impressionism was rather a step away from nature. The real subject became man's tempering and "civilizing" effect on nature itself, or at the very least, if "nature" was the subject, then it was a mild and friendly world, only a leisurely walk away from home.

Perhaps the strongest contrast one can imagine is that which separates this gentle, Arcadian vision of America from the brutal and befoaled cities of today. It could almost make one forget that the country could be brutal enough in those days too, and the Ashcan School, which came in the wake of the Impressionist Group of Ten, would turn away from the leisurely optimism of its predecessors to the neglected aspects of life.

The 13 artists represented in the Paris show, which totals 80 works, are by no means a homogeneous group. There is the curious work of Thomas Wilmer Dewing, which more than anything is Symbolist in approach, not only in the morphology of his women but also in his use of garlands, lilies and lutes. There is Theodore Robinson, who formed a friendship with Monet and often used photographs as a point of departure for his work. And there is Prendergast, who, in many ways, appears the most original of the artists who returned to America after their years in Paris.

Eight of these 13 artists lived on into the 1920s and '30s; Dewing died in 1938, Frieseke and Lawson in 1939. One cannot help thinking of the speed with which history raced by them, and all the things that came into being while they pursued their craft in an idiom that was 70 years old when the last of them died.

The Falcon Soars High

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON — Everywhere in the world but in a few mid-ocean islands and in near-pole Antarctica, one may observe some of the 39 distinct species of falcon, from the gyrfalcon of the Arctic, the lanner of Africa, the laggar of India, the prairie falcon of the western United States, the Australian hobby and the New Zealand falcon to the worldwide hunting peregrine (a name reserved by falconers for the female of the species — the male is one-third smaller and therefore called a "tierce").

Each species is considered in detail in "Falcons of the World" (published by Collins, London at £15) by Dr. Tom Cade, professor of ornithology at Cornell University, director of raptor research in the Laboratory of Ornithology there and arguably the world's foremost authority on the genus.

His book is magnificently illustrated by the English bird artist R. David Digby, 80 of whose bird paintings are on show at the Sladmore Gallery, 32 Bruton Place, Berkeley Square, W.1 to April 9.

The centerpiece of the exhibition is the originals of the 44 plates for the book. In addition to one of each of the species, there are four double spreads — of the common kestrel bringing food to the young, the female prairie falcon feeding her young, the male gyrfalcon striking down a pheasant and a male lanner bowing to the female at the eyrie — and the dustjacket illustration of a peregrine falcon.

Born in Essex in 1936, Digby was fascinated by bird life from his earliest childhood and spent all his spare time studying and noting the habits of native kestrels and sparrow hawks (the latter, he is said, a species not unknown even in the center of London; this writer observed a sparrow hawk regularly hunting Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens last summer).

While still a schoolboy, Digby met the late David Reid Henry,

himself a pupil of the natural history painter George Lodge, who in his turn had been taught his trade by the great Joseph Wolf (1820-99) the German-born, English-based artist friend of Rossetti and companion on his Norwegian travels of that other great bird painter, John Gould.

The young Digby was encouraged not only to draw and paint birds, but taught how to keep and breed them, how to fly falcons and how to prepare and preserve bird skins for further detailed study.

Such teaching served him particularly well when it came to portraying the quite small differences between, for instance, the adult male western and eastern red-footed falcons.

In 1957 Digby became a member of the British Falconers' Club, since then flying the birds in West Germany and studying them in their natural state in Spain, Morocco and Zimbabwe.

Apart from the falcon sequence, which the gallery is aiming to keep and ultimately to sell as a single entity, the Sladmore show includes a large range of other bird paintings.

Notable among these, at least to my eye, are a composition showing a variety of Himalayan pheasants; a pair of goldcrests, the tiniest of this teaching served him particularly well when it came to portraying the quite small differences between, for instance, the adult male western and eastern red-footed falcons.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	In	5 Yrd. P/E	100s	High	Low	Chg.	Prev.
High Low Div.				Close	Quot.	Close	Prev.

31-AFC	7.50	10.00	100	7.50	7.00	+0.00	7.50
32-AAM	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
33-API	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
34-ASA	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
35-AV	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
36-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
37-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
38-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
39-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
40-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
41-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
42-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
43-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
44-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
45-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
46-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
47-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
48-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
49-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
50-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
51-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
52-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
53-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
54-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
55-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
56-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
57-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
58-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
59-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
60-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
61-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
62-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
63-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
64-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
65-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
66-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
67-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
68-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
69-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
70-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
71-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
72-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
73-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
74-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
75-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
76-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
77-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
78-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
79-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
80-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
81-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
82-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
83-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
84-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
85-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
86-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
87-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
88-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
89-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
90-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
91-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
92-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
93-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
94-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
95-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
96-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
97-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
98-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
99-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
100-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
101-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
102-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
103-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
104-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
105-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
106-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
107-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
108-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
109-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
110-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
111-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
112-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
113-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
114-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
115-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
116-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
117-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
118-AZ	10.00	12.00	100	10.00	9.50	+0.00	10.00
119-AZ							

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

EEC Approves Creation of French Steel Giant

REUTERS
BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission Friday authorized an alliance between French steel companies that will create the largest steel group in the community.

The companies are Sacilor and Usinor, both owned by the French government, and a planned joint subsidiary called Ste. Metallurgique de Normandie. A link-up between the three companies, to create a group called Usinor-Sacilor-Normandie, would create a company that produced more steel than any of the three other EEC leaders, British Steel, West Germany's Thyssen and Italy's Finister.

The French steel market, where USN clearly would have a very strong position, imports about 36 percent of its needs, so USN would be unlikely to hinder competition, the commission said.

Video Venture Stakes Production in Britain

REUTERS
LONDON — The joint video venture set up by Thorn EMI, Victor Co. of Japan and AEG-Telefunken will make videocassette recorders in Britain in addition to previous plans to manufacture them in West Berlin, Thorn said Friday.

Production will begin at Thorn's Newhaven plant in October following a £2 million rehabilitation program. It will be the first time VHS-type machines have been made in the Britain. Annual production should reach a maximum capacity of 240,000 recorders by mid-1983.

Thorn said the partners decided to expand the program because of continuing high demand for VHS recorders.

AM May Seek Protection From Creditors

REUTERS
NEW YORK — AM International, responding to published reports, acknowledged Thursday that it was considering filing for protection from its creditors under Chapter XI of the U.S. bankruptcy laws.

Marion G. Durk, a spokesman for the financially troubled company, also said that recapitalization was another option for the company but that no decision had been made yet. She denied persistent reports that a bankruptcy petition would be filed.

Mrs. Durk also acknowledged that the office equipment maker, formerly Addressograph-Multigraph, was under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and that the SEC was looking at the company's previously issued reports and internal controls.

S. Koreans Win U.S. Order for Cargo Ships

REUTERS
SEOUL — South Korea's Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery said Friday it won a \$770 million contract to build 14 container ships for U.S. Lines Inc.

The ships are scheduled to be delivered to privately owned company between 1983 and 1985, the officials said. The Korean Export-Import Bank will finance 80 percent of the project at an annual interest of 9 percent over eight years, they said.

U.S. Groups Unhappy With Subsidy-Car Sale

REUTERS
WASHINGTON — The United Steelworkers of America and the U.S. specialty steel industry Thursday asked President Reagan to stop the sale of Japanese subway cars to New York City's Metropolitan Transit Authority.

The two groups, in a letter to the president, said the \$274.4 million deal to buy 325 subway cars from Kawasaki Heavy Industries contravenes the subsidies code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade because it was partly financed by the Japanese government at 124 percent interest. The U.S. prime rate is 16½ percent.

An administration trade spokesman said the government had no plans to take any action because the sale did not represent an unfair subsidy.

He said interest rates in Japan are lower than in the United States.

EEC Official Says IBM Case Will Take 'Several Years'

REUTERS
BRUSSELS — The EEC's investigation of International Business Machines will take "several more years," EEC Competition Commissioner Frans Andriessen said Friday.

Given the complexity of the case we will have several years to go before completing it," Mr. Andriessen said. The investigation, which began in 1974, could take two or three more years, he said.

The U.S. Justice Department earlier this year dropped a 14-year-old antitrust suit against IBM.

Mr. Andriessen defended a commission decision to permit U.S. Commerce Department counsel Sherman E. Unger to observe private hearings in the case in February.

"There are a number of American interests involved," Mr. Andriessen said. "You can't say the United States is putting pressure on us to drop the case. We will proceed with the case just as dynamically as before the hearings."

The commission is investigating charges that IBM made it possible for European customers to use other companies' software with IBM computers, yet refused to supply software for use with non-IBM computers.

"We will study the material we have and see whether any changes should be made or whether we will proceed as it is," Mr. Andriessen said. No new hearings are scheduled, he said.

Mr. Andriessen made the comments at a news conference presenting the commission's report on the state of competition in the 10 EEC countries in 1981.

Mr. Andriessen's report expressed fear that the recession could erode the EEC's quest for free competition without national aids and protectionism that give domestic businesses the edge over their EEC competitors.

The report said the "deepening recession in 1981 exerted a major influence" on countries to use state aids to help industries maintain high employment levels. "The commission considers that the pressure to grant state aids and the scale of intervention that has come to be accepted as normal carries with it the danger of the creation of what might be called an aid mentality."

The report said the commission launched 62 inquiries into possibly

Dresdner Has Polish Risks 20% Covered

REUTERS
FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank has reported that it has risk provisions covering more than 20 percent of its potential losses on loans to Poland.

At a press conference, the management board spokesman, Hans Friederichs, declined to give a precise figure but noted that on a group basis Dresdner has extended 390 million Deutsche marks of credit to Poland not covered by government guarantees.

Some government and banking officials have said recently that Poland is unlikely ever to pay back a large share of its estimated \$27 billion in loans from Western banks.

A group of the creditors plans to sign in the coming week an agreement allowing Poland to delay repayment of \$24 billion originally due last year.

Dresdner, which is the agent for the loan-rescheduling agreement, has accepted about half of its credit to Poland from the parent bank, Mr. Friederichs said. The rest was extended primarily by the bank's Luxembourg subsidiary, and small amounts came from the Berlin subsidiary, Bank Fuer Handel & Industrie.

Overall, the bank made provisions for bad debt and write-downs on securities totaling 246 million DM last year, nearly double the previous year's total.

Mr. Friederichs said the bank used improved operating earnings, up 66 percent to 555 million DM at the parent bank, to strengthen its position rather than to boost net income or maintain the dividend.

The bank had write-downs on its bond portfolio of 20 million to 25 million DM for 1981, about half the previous year's level.

The losses incurred by the write-downs on both shares and bonds were offset from the bank's other business, including the 1981 sale of its 50-percent holding in Bilfinger & Berger Bau, a construction concern, to a holding company formed by Dresdner with Nigerian and North American investors.

Dresdner also had to write down its shareholding in AEG-Telefunken by about 50 million DM and take losses on loans to the electrical goods maker of about 40 million DM, Mr. Friederichs said. Last November, AEG's banks agreed to forgo repayment of some 240 million DM in loan payments due last year.

The department projected a surplus of \$480 million on invisibles, giving a projected current-account surplus of \$484 million.

In December, the current-account surplus was \$641 million, including a surplus of \$306 million on invisibles, the Trade Department said.

Trade Secretary John Biffen said the figures underline how hard Britain has to fight to secure overseas business, especially at a time when oil prices are falling.

British officials said that January exports may have been limited by the effect of cold weather on roads. Oil exports dropped sharply from December, by £27 million.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Alger B. Chapman Jr., previously co-chairman of Shearson/American Express, has been named vice chairman of American Express International Banking. He will have worldwide responsibility for the unit's private banking business.

James T. Larkin has been named president of American Express' consumer financial services group for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He will be based in London. Mr. Larkin previously was executive vice president, financial institutions and marketing, for the group.

Erik G. Tandberg has been named president of Arco Chemical Europe, a division of Atlantic Richfield. Mr. Tandberg had been president of Saga Petroliemi of Oslo.

Etsushi Watanabe has been named co-financing manager of the Manila-based Asian Development Bank's new co-financing unit. Mr. Watanabe previously was country manager of Division III in the Country Department. The co-financing unit is responsible for promoting loans made jointly by government and international agencies and private banks.

David McMains has been named chief foreign exchange trader for Continental Bank International in London. He succeeds Timothy E. Summerfield, a vice president of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust of Chicago.

Uniao de Bancos Brasileiros has appointed Neri R. Infante representative and general manager in Britain. Mr. Infante was previously deputy manager of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro's London branch.

Bank Al-Saud Al-Alami has named Peter J. de Roos executive director and chief executive officer. Mr. de Roos, a vice president seconded by Morgan Guaranty Trust, had been managing director of Bank Almashrek S.A., a Beirut-based commercial bank with offices in Jordan and Qatar, since 1977.

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Psychology: Main Prop to Rates

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If there is one point of agreement on the nagging question of why interest rates remain so high, it is that nobody knows the answer.

The refusal of interest rates to behave properly — to fall as expected — is serious. The high rates are threatening the recovery from this second recession in two years. And the continued uncertainty over the reason makes choosing a solution more difficult and guaranteeing that it will work.

While inflation has been coming down now for more than a year, in the past it has taken a decline of at least that long to change inflationary expectations.

The threat of future deficits and the fear of a resulting easier monetary policy has also kept long-term interest rates up.

The administration has argued repeatedly — again this year — that the volatility of the money supply has increased uncertainty about the Fed's policy and rates are high when the Fed is a little easier, interest rates are high.

And while deficits have become the most cited cause of the continued high level of interest rates — because they threaten to eat up funds needed for private borrowing — the administration contends that the deficits are not as large, as a percentage of the nation's gross national product, as they were coming out of the 1973-75 recession, the worst since World War II.

At this point, economists despair at trying to explain high rates — because the movement has become the most hazardous sideline in a profession already nagged by a growing reputation for being out of the money.

Everybody thinks they know why rates are high," said Robert Orttung, the chief economist in the Commerce Department. "But nobody really knows."

But the movement is away from economic explanations toward psychology. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who has argued on economic grounds that the president's large budget deficits should not push up interest rates, now concedes that psychology will.

But many of these explanations are not as pat as they may sound.

While there is general agreement that the Fed's tight monetary policy has contributed to

high rates, it is not clear that easing up would bring rates down. When the money supply shot up at the end of last year and in January, rates did not go down. They went up.

In addition, the Fed, so far this year has allowed itself to be substantially over its monetary targets, and rates have not fallen significantly. The current interest rate dilemma is that when the Fed is tight, interest rates are high and when the Fed is a little easier, interest rates are high.

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Joblessness in U.S. At a Postwar High

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Layoffs and plant closings raised U.S. unemployment in March to 9 percent, equal to the post-World War II high and up from 8.8 percent in February, the Labor Department said Friday.

Just under 9 million people were out of work in March. Joblessness among adult males matched December's high of 7.9 percent. Among blacks, unemployment rose to a record 18 percent. Since last July, about 2 million Americans have lost their jobs.

Unemployment last reached 9 percent in May, 1975, at the height of the Arab oil embargo.

At the White House, the deputy presidential press secretary, Larry Speakes, said: "We find this, of course, disappointing and we are sensitive to any increase in unemployment. The president feels this keenly."

At a congressional hearing Friday, Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said that if unemployment behaves as it has during past recessions, "it would continue upward."

On Thursday, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said rising unemployment does not mean the administration's forecast of an economic recovery this summer is wrong. Until business is rebounding strongly, he said, employers tend to assign longer hours to workers before hiring new ones.

Mr. Regan said he was "positive" that the jobless figures will not "break 10. I don't think they'll go much higher than 9."

Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors, has forecast that unemployment will average about 9 percent in 1982, falling to around 8.5 percent in the fourth quarter.

Several private analysts predicted Thursday that unemployment will rise for the next several months.

A Washington economist, Joel Popkin, said that before unemployment can decline, "I think there's got to be a strong recovery, stronger than one is able to predict on the basis of high interest rates."

The Conference Board said Friday that Americans' confidence in business conditions fell in March to the lowest level in the 15 years of its survey — to 25.7 in March from 30.0 in January and 48.3 in March 1981.

On the NYSE floor, IBM topped the active list, up 4 at 16 1/4.

Schlitz Brewing dropped 2% to 14 1/2. On Thursday Schlitz directors voted to oppose a \$1.62-a-share takeover bid by Stroh Brewery, but Stroh said it planned to go ahead with the offer.

In corporate news, a jury Friday returned a \$5 million judgment against Sears, Roebuck & Co. for violating an inventor's patent on a highly successful socket wrench.

Attorneys for inventor Peter M. Roberts asked the jury for a \$19 million judgment against Sears, which has sold 37 million "quick release" wrenches since 1965.

The jury Wednesday found that Sears violated Mr. Roberts' patent on the wrench, which he invented in 1964 while working as a clerk at a Sears store.

Bonh to Seek a Ruling On Belgian Textile Aid

REUTERS

BRUSSELS — West Germany will seek a ruling by the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg on state aid to Belgium's textile industry, diplomats said Friday.

Bonn contends that Belgium's plan to provide 6.8 billion Belgian francs (\$151 million) of aid this year violates European Economic Community rules and will allow Belgian firms to sell at unfairly low prices. The EEC Commission has approved the plan.

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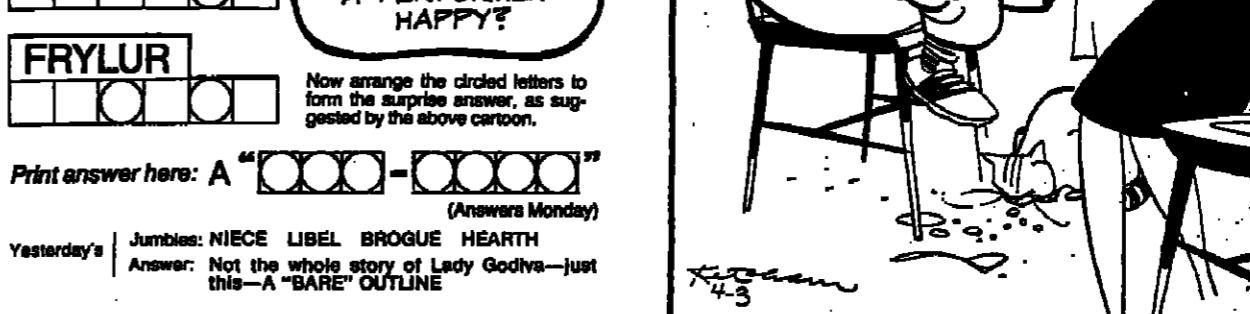
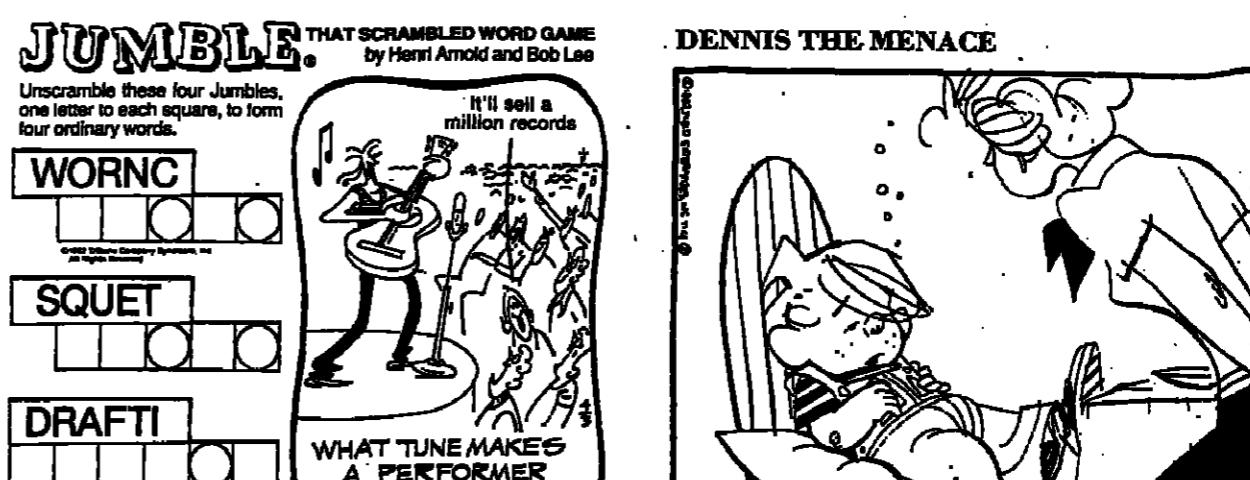
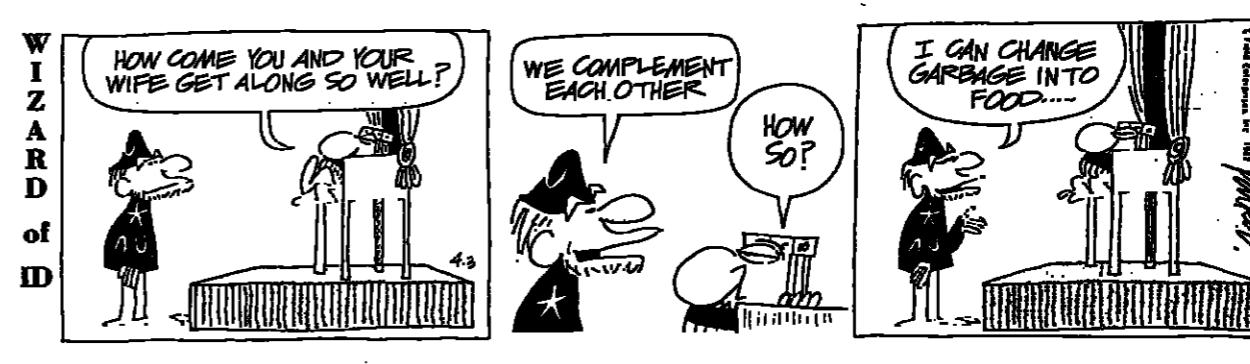
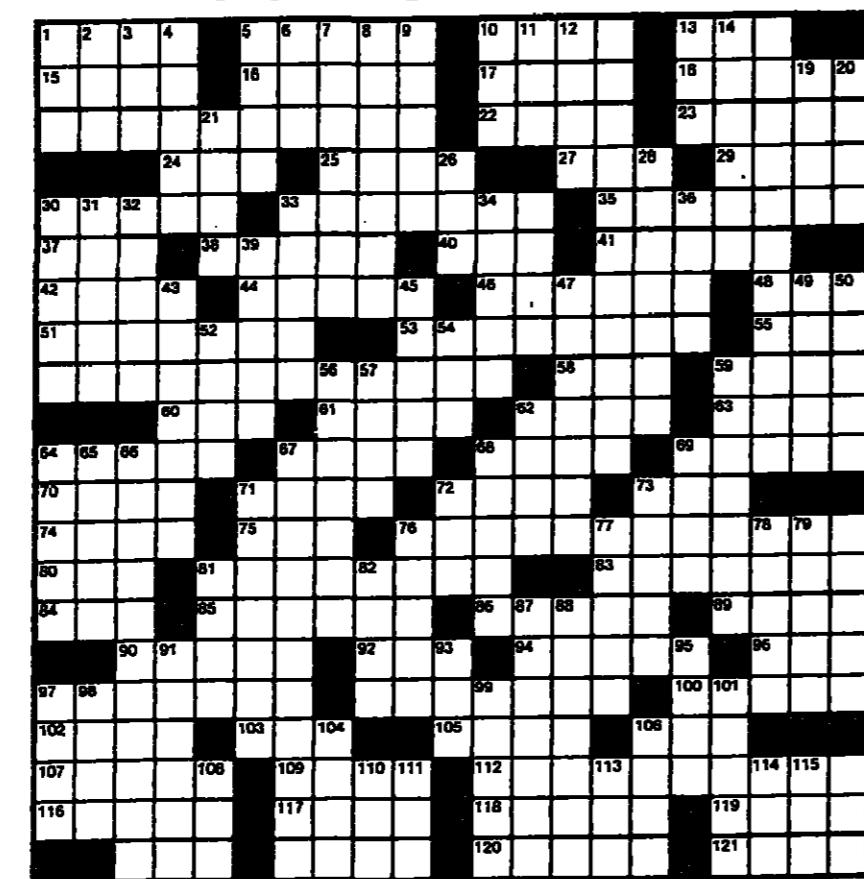
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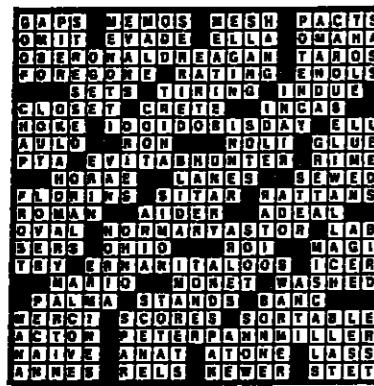
Playing the Angles By Charles M. Deber

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70 Male red deer



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

BOOKS

REBEL EUROPE

How America Can Live With a Changing Continent
By James Oliver Goldsborough. 187 pp. \$12.95.
Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Charles Champlin

JAMES Oliver Goldsborough's *"Rebel Europe"* is subtitled "How America Can Live With a Changing Continent," but this is quite deceptive.

This slim, urgent volume is less a prescription for better times than a chronicle of this country's deteriorating position vis-a-vis Europe and a diagnosis of crippling national ailments that is so gloomy it leaves little hope of early improvement.

Goldsborough's theme is that the United States has failed to gauge and respond to the winds of change that are blowing across Europe.

In a metaphor that is not Goldsborough's but seems to fit his analysis, the United States is still wearing its combat boots and Eisenhower jacket, seeing things as they were more than 30 years ago.

But nothing has stood still; nothing ever does. The unnatural East-West division of Europe has healed to a considerable degree, as Charles de Gaulle predicted it would. Western Europe has recovered its economic health while the United States has developed a hacking cough.

Most of all, Goldsborough writes, "It is change, Russia, caught in the cruellest of dilemmas, exposed to the crumpling of empire and the failure of doctrine and wondering if salvation lies in accepting the change, as it must someday, or putting it off again with one more retreat into autarky, militarism, interventionism."

Deeper U.S. Malaise

Yet beyond the questions raised by defense philosophies, unresponsive to the real tenor of present European feelings, there is a deeper U.S. malaise noted by both homegrown and European observers. It is that new devil.

Goldsborough, far from being a unilateral disarmist, sees the United States as facing the need for "some kind of obligatory national service to reinforce this nation with a sense of national purpose, solidarity and sacrifice."

Nothing has done more to undermine European confidence in the United States, says Goldsborough, than two seemingly contradictory actions: the United States' refusal to extend the draft and its refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty.

Among Western nations, only the United States, Canada and Britain no longer have active drafts.

Goldsborough, far from being a unilateral disarmist, sees the United States as facing the need for "some kind of obligatory national service to reinforce this nation with a sense of national purpose, solidarity and sacrifice."

At the same time, he says, our refusal to pursue arms control talks and our ongoing attempts to deploy nuclear arms in Europe, in what Europeans perceive as a strategy of "let's you and him fight on your turf" can only widen the U.S.-European estrangement.

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The recovering Europeans "began to take their distance in the 1960s, a process that continued into the 1970s. They watched our war and anti-war cultures flourish, and they recited. The U.S. social and cultural turmoil spread abroad, and the anti-war movement in the United States became anti-U.S. movement in Europe.

Then, imperceptibly, things began to go poorly with Coke, and Goldsborough's analysis of the decay is unpleasant reading.

By 1980 the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, was still rising in Europe and Japan and falling in the United States and Britain. U.S. social and political institutions, so appealing in the '50s, had lost their charm.

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Expos Cruising to Greatness; Dodgers Appear on Decline

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Just as the Yankees and Royals each made the playoffs five times from 1976 through 1981, so the Montreal Expos have already begun such a reign.

After two near-misses on the final weekends of 1979 and 1980, the Expos finally surmounted a psychological barrier by wresting the East title from the Phillies at the East title from the Phillies at

owner, new manager and several new players. But if they're to win the East, they'll do it with their old field and old pitchers.

The round-the-horn quartet of Mike Schmidt, Ivan DeJesus, Manny Trillo and Pete Rose is the best infield in the game. Also, underpriced left fielder Gary Matthews (301) helped the Phils lead the National League in runs and batting average last year. Finally, southpaw Steve Carlton

NATIONAL LEAGUE PREVIEW

the playoffs last October. Now, nothing stands between Montreal and greatness.

The final step in this process may have been taken this week as the Expos beat 35-year-old, career .304 hitter Al Oliver from Texas for perennially disappointing, poor-in-the-pinch Larry Parrish.

Talk about your dream trades.

With Oliver, who'll play first base, joining Andre (Hawk) Dawson and Gary Carter in the heart of the order, Montreal finally has the long-absent clutch hitting needed to match its brilliant young pitching staff. The Expos also have the game's best speed in Tim Raines, Dawson and Rodney Scott, who among them stole 126 bases in 108 games last year. If Raines plays 155 games, he may steal that many himself.

The Expos' only problem is where to put everybody. Should Raines play second base, left field or even third? What about left-fielder Warren Cromartie (.304) and genuine young hotshot outfielder Terry Francona and Tim Wallach?

The inexperienced manager, Jim Fanning, almost cannot go wrong. His starting rotation of Steve Rogers, Scott Sanderson, Bill Gullickson and surprising Ray Burris is the envy of all but a couple of teams. Jeff Reardon provides, at last, a bullpen stopper.

This is the team that should be favored to win the World Series. Only the Expos' ability to play well under short-series postseason pressure remains to be tested.

Only the Philadelphia Phillies have an outside chance of keeping the playoffs out of Canada this year. The Phillies have a new

(13-4, 2.42 ERA) and Tug McGraw (2.66), both 37, refuse to realize they're too old to be so good.

Some like the St. Louis Cardinals a lot. Some think Whitey Herzog has built a team of speed, defense and relief pitching that will rival his Kansas City creations of the 1970s. Bring on the new Smiths — Lonnie in left and Ozzie at short.

Others think Herzog has a club with no power, no starting pitching and no coherent batting order. For the past seven years, the Cardinals have been over .500 in odd-numbered years and flopped under .500 in even-numbered years. They've overrated again this year, after having the National League East's best full-season percentage last season, and they'll have trouble staying over 500 this year.

The Pittsburgh Pirates are getting old, dull and sad. The New York Mets, still an awful eyesore at fundamentals, have at least become entertaining.

Pittsburgh has a pitching staff of chronic outpatients. Willie Stargell may be, but he's too wide. And Dave Parker has to prove that he still can play after two drab, fat seasons.

The Mets, by contrast, may not really be as good as the still respectable Pirates, but they're more interesting. Frank Cashen, the general manager, has teamed George Foster, Dave Kingman and Ellis Valentine in a batting order reminiscent of the Washington Senator teams of 20 years ago that had Harmon Killebrew, Bob Allison, Roy Sievers and Jim Lemon and still finished in the second division.

The Houston rotation of Nolan Ryan, Bob Knepper, Joe Niekro, Don Sutton and Vern Ruhle is superbly soporific. The bullpen is sinfully deep. The Astros' secret, however, is that their 200-theft speed of 1979 and 1980 is now almost completely gone. The steal of second was the heart of the Astros' cheap-run attack. Now, it's gone.

Nothing would surprise pundits more than the Cincinnati Reds in the World Series. It wouldn't take miracles. The new outfield of Clint Hurdle, Cesar Cedeno and rookie Paul Housholder will likely equal the home-run and RBI production of the 1981 crew while improving on its defense. If Johnny Bench isn't a complete klutz at third, the Reds' infield will do nicely, too.

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Art Buchwald

Not a Puff of Evidence

WASHINGTON — Despite the overwhelming evidence that smoking can cause cancer, heart disease and other fatal illnesses, there are still some physicians in the United States who maintain that all the facts are not in, and the medical profession is overreaching. Most of these doctors are employed by the tobacco interests, and some people are skeptical about their research.

I don't happen to be one of them. I believe that just because a doctor is on the tobacco industry's payroll, doesn't mean he is as objective about smoking as someone who isn't.

Take my friend Dr. Heinrich Appelbaum, who gets \$100,000 a year to defend the cigarette manufacturers' interests. He took me through his lab the other day.

There were hundreds of white rats in cages, jumping about and playing and munching on tobacco leaves.

"Have you ever seen happier rats in your life?" he asked me.

"Never," I admitted. "Do they all smoke?"

"A pack a day," he said proudly. "They don't get anything to eat unless they smoke first."

"And none of them contract cancer or heart disease?"

"They better not. If one of our rats get sick, we throw it out of the program."

"But how do you know if smok-



Buchwald

Mary Blume

Tracking Tchaikovsky

ing was not the cause of its illness if you throw it away?"

"It's a question of priorities. When you're looking for scientific answers to medical problems, you don't waste your time on sick rats."

A lab assistant came up and showed Dr. Appelbaum a rat that seemed to be expiring.

"What do you think, Doctor?"

"Get it out of here. It could have yellow fever."

"It doesn't appear to have yellow fever."

"Then maybe it's typhus."

"Should I do an autopsy on it?"

"Who do you think you are, Dr. Noguchi? We're running a laboratory here, not a coroner's office."

The lab assistant disappeared.

Dr. Appelbaum seemed upset. "I run into that all day long. Every time a rat comes down with something, some smart aleck tries to find out if it was caused by cigarettes. Nobody ever wants to leave well enough alone."

"Maybe they're just being thorough," I suggested. "Haven't you ever found a rat that died from a smoking-related disease?"

"Not since I've been working for the tobacco industry. When I took this job, they gave me carte blanche to find out all the facts, plus a bonus of \$25 for every rat I could prove died of natural causes. I also get \$1,000 every time I go on television to attack the Surgeon General's Report on smoking. So I call them as I see them, because my scientific reputation is at stake."

"Then why is the entire medical establishment against you?"

"It's simple. If they blame smoking for somebody's heart attack they won't be sued for malpractice."

"Doctor, will you come over to 2307? None of the rats seem to be moving," a lab assistant said.

We walked over. Dr. Appelbaum said, "What have you been feeding them?"

"Milk and cheese," the assistant replied.

"Just as I suspected. Look for calcium kidney stones."

"Suppose I don't find any?"

"Then you can get yourself another job."

"Doctor, will you come over to 2307? None of the rats seem to be moving," a lab assistant said.

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